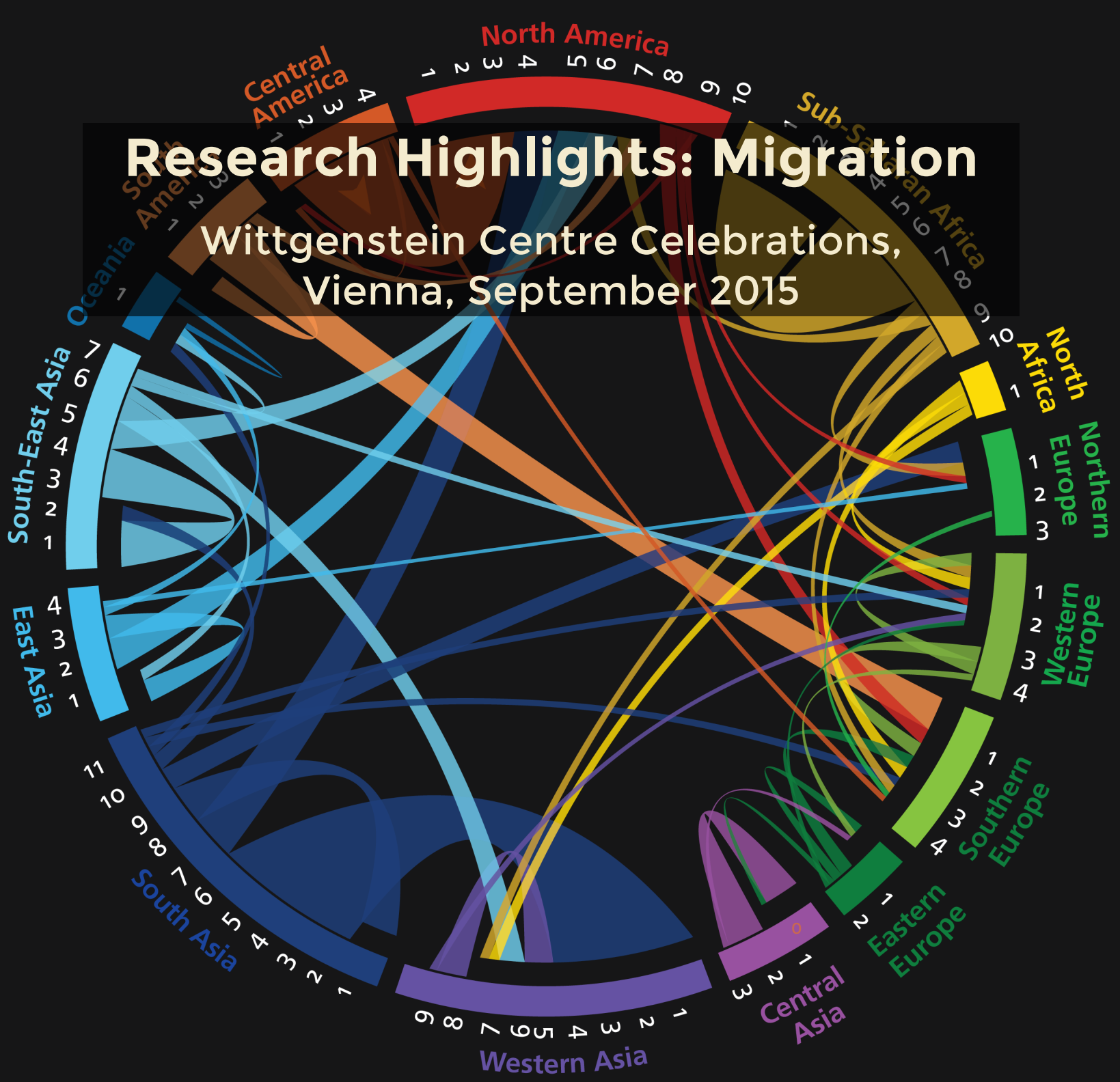
Research Highlights: Migration

Wittgenstein Centre Celebrations, Vienna, September 2015



Source: Abel & Sander (2014) Quantifying Global International Migration Flows. *Science*, 343 (6178): 1520–22.

3 Research Highlights

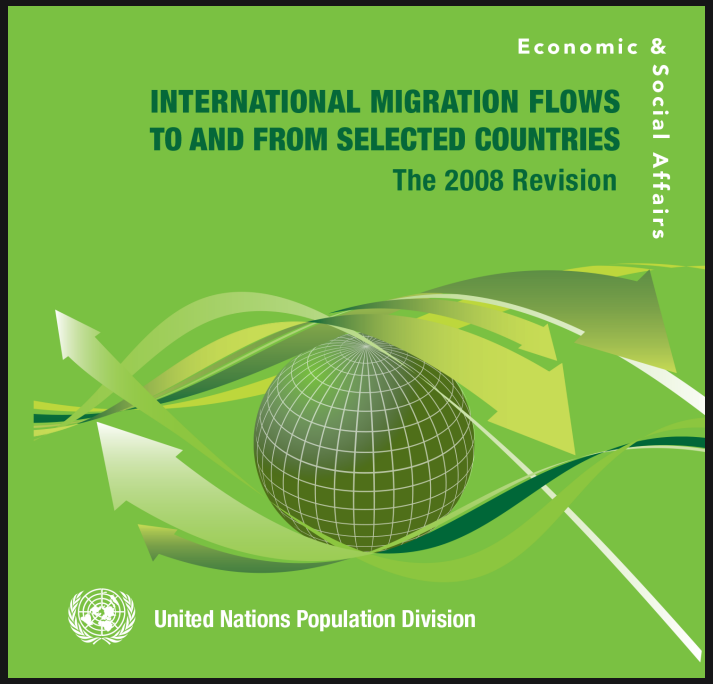
QUANTIFYING

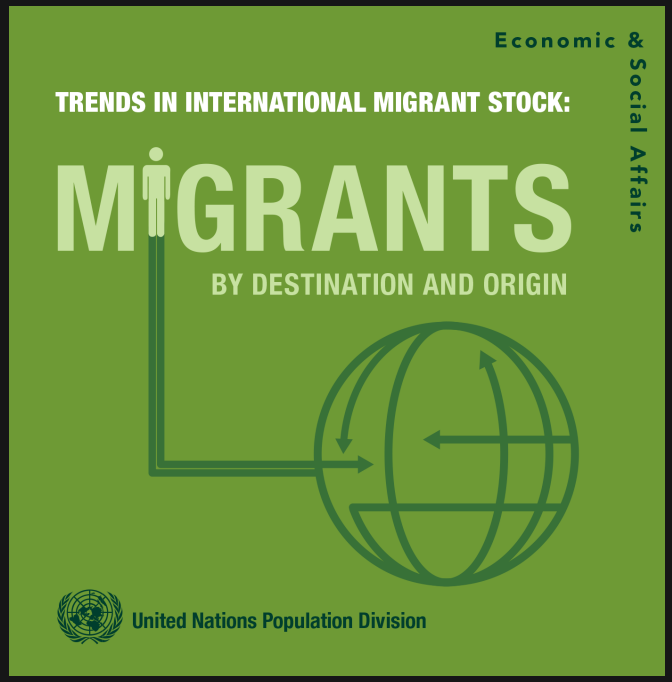
VISUALISING

PROJECTING

international migration flows

Cross-national variation in the way of measurement makes data on global migration flows incomparable

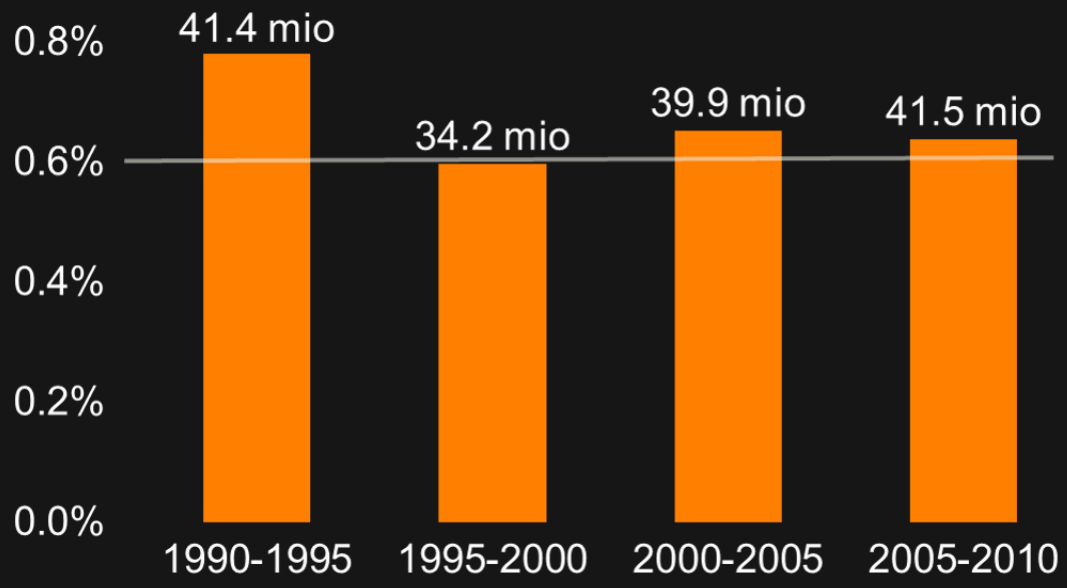




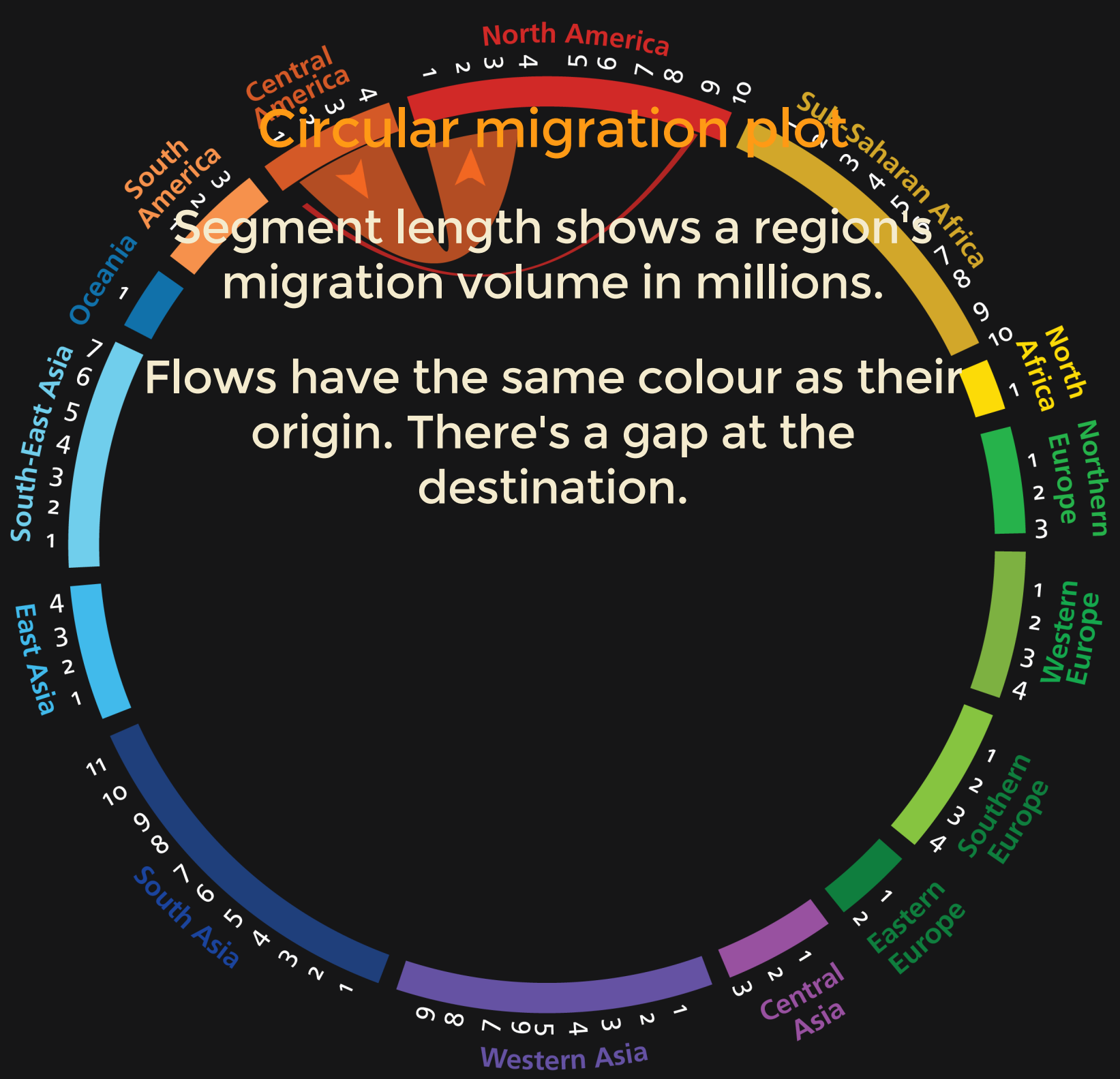
Flows for <50 countries

Stocks for >200 countries

Estimating migration flows from UN stock data: *0.6%* of the world's population move over 5-year periods



Abel & Sander (2014)
Quantifying Global International Migration Flows
Science, vol. 343: 1520-1522.



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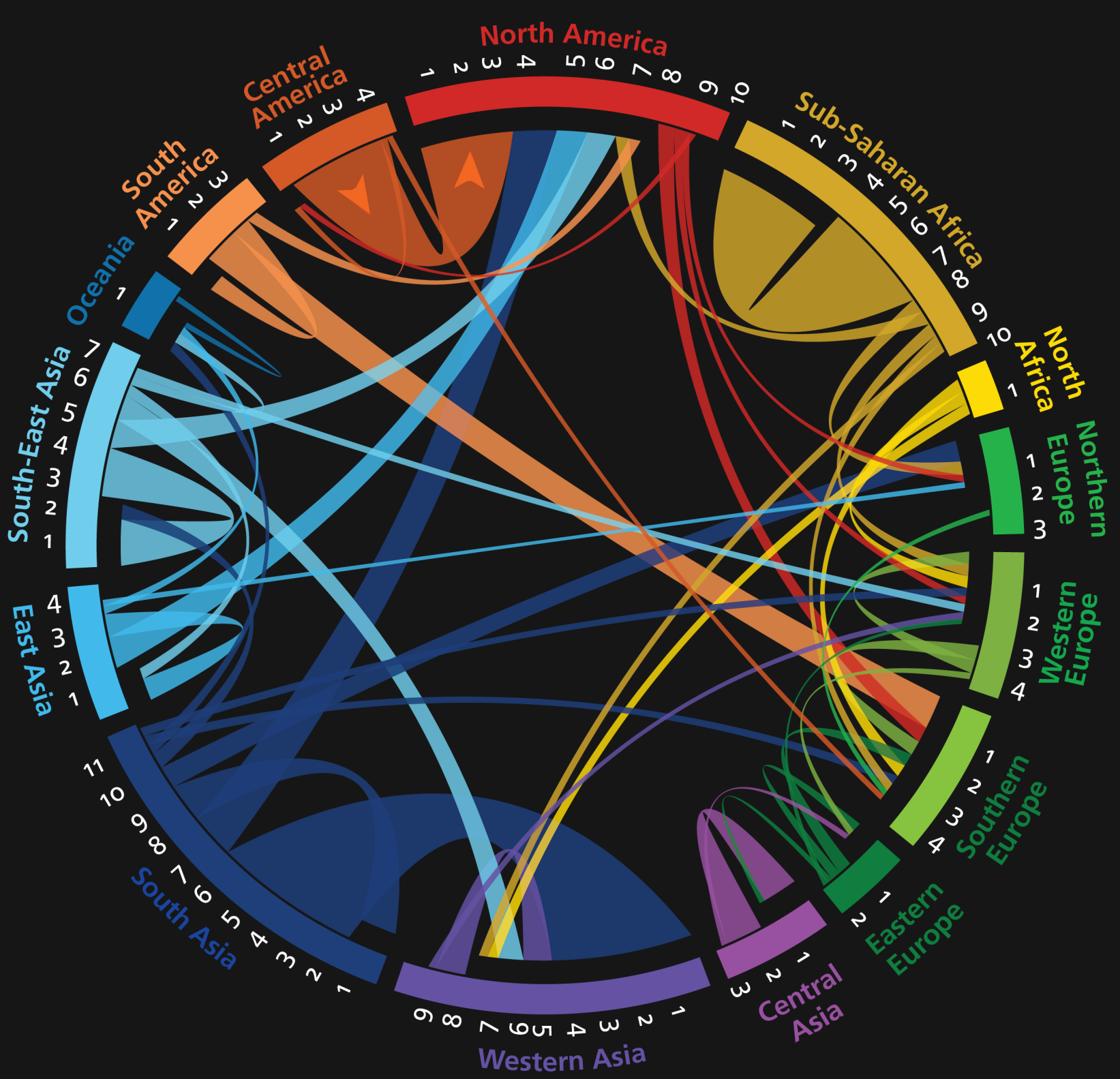

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Spatial patterns

Continuing attractiveness of the US and Europe as destinations.

Most migrants move over short distances within the same region or between neighbouring regions.

Trends over time

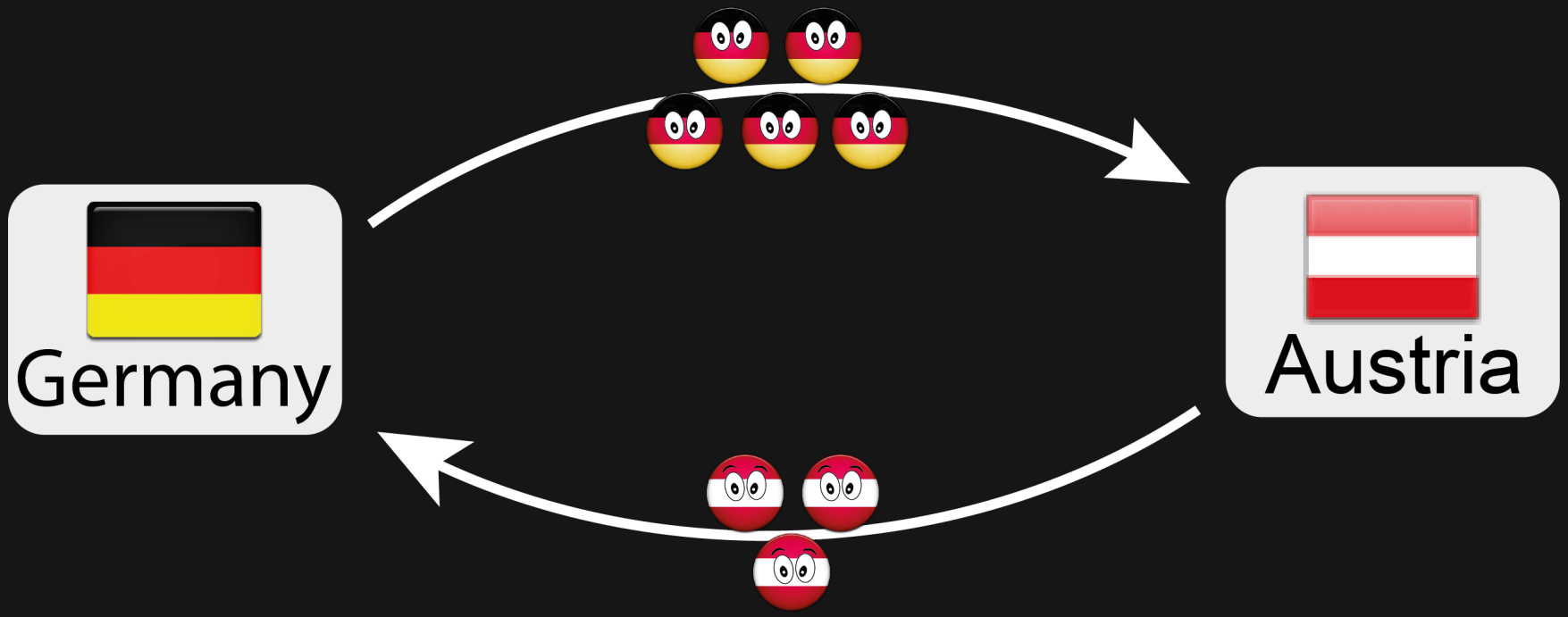
1990s: Violent conflicts in Rwanda/ Afghanistan, and the fall of the Iron Curtain triggering migration.

2000s: The rise of Asia as a global migration hub.

explore at www.global-migration.info ...

1990-1995 | 1995-2000 | 2000-2005 | 2005-2010

Projecting international migration: from net to flow.



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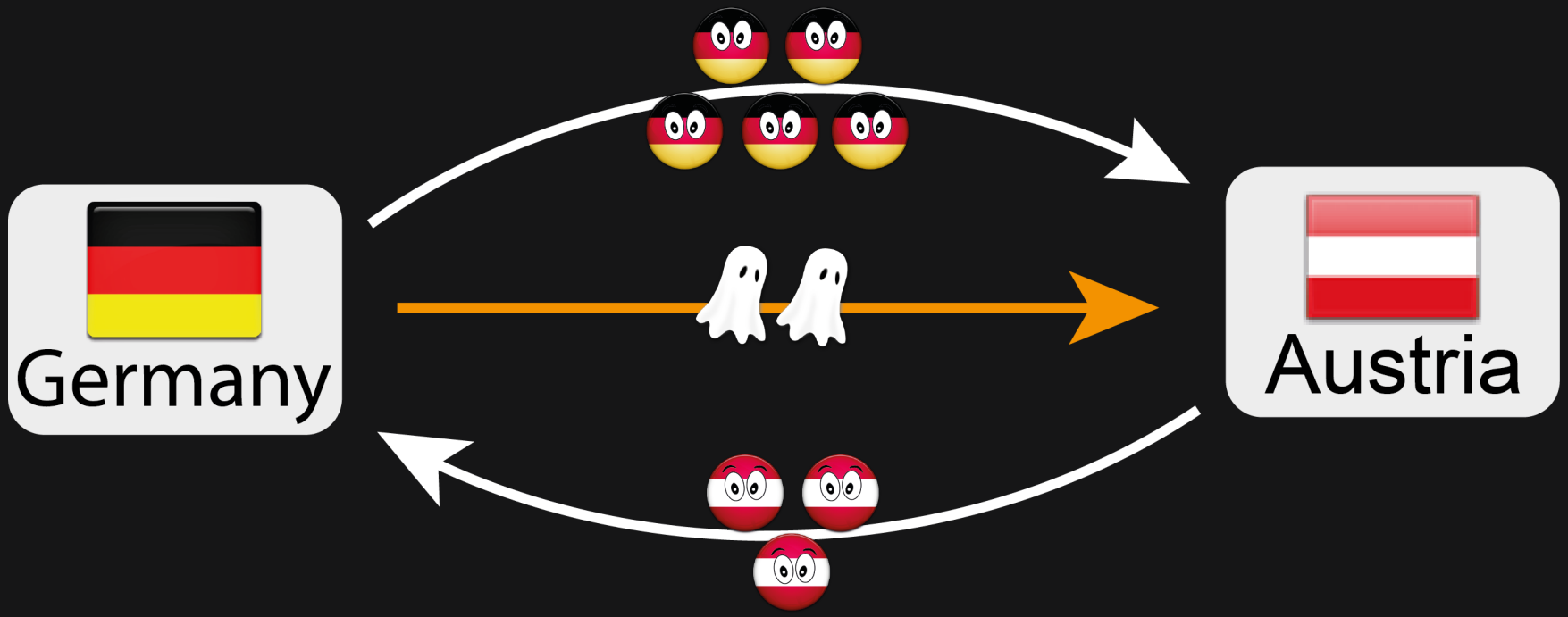
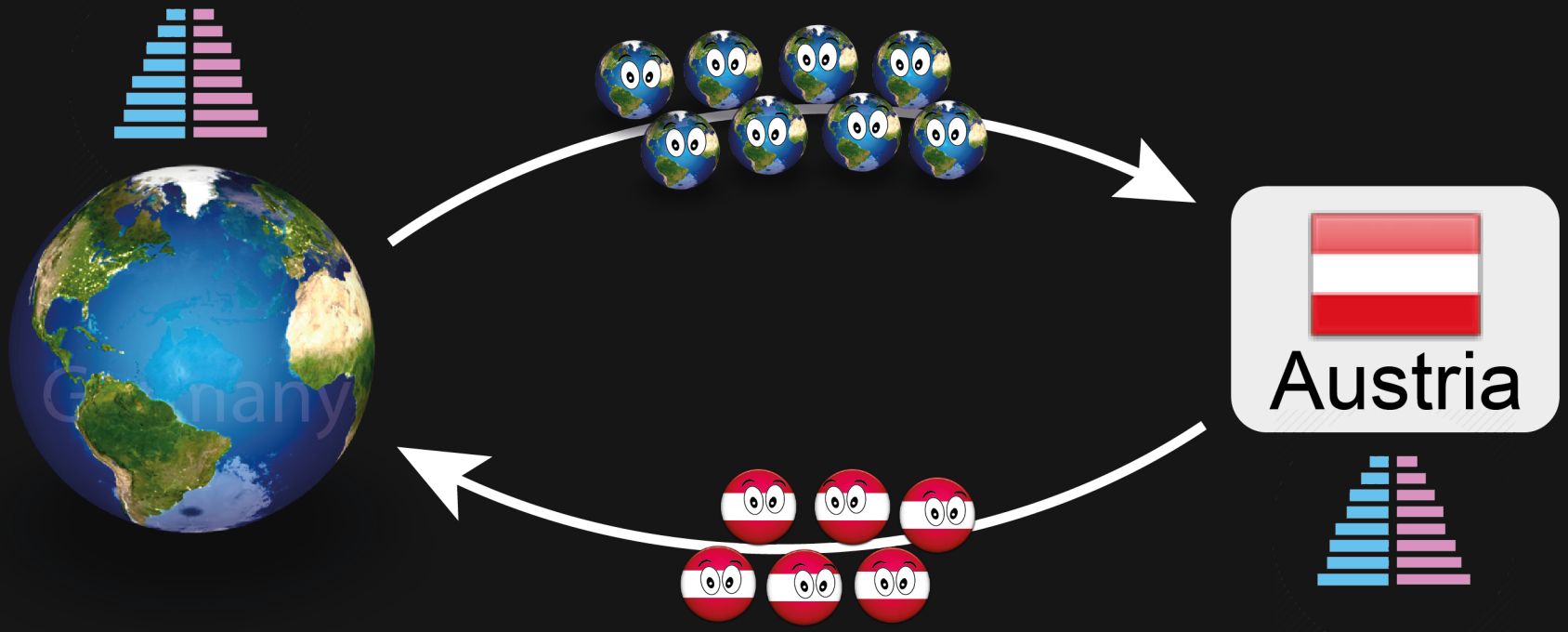


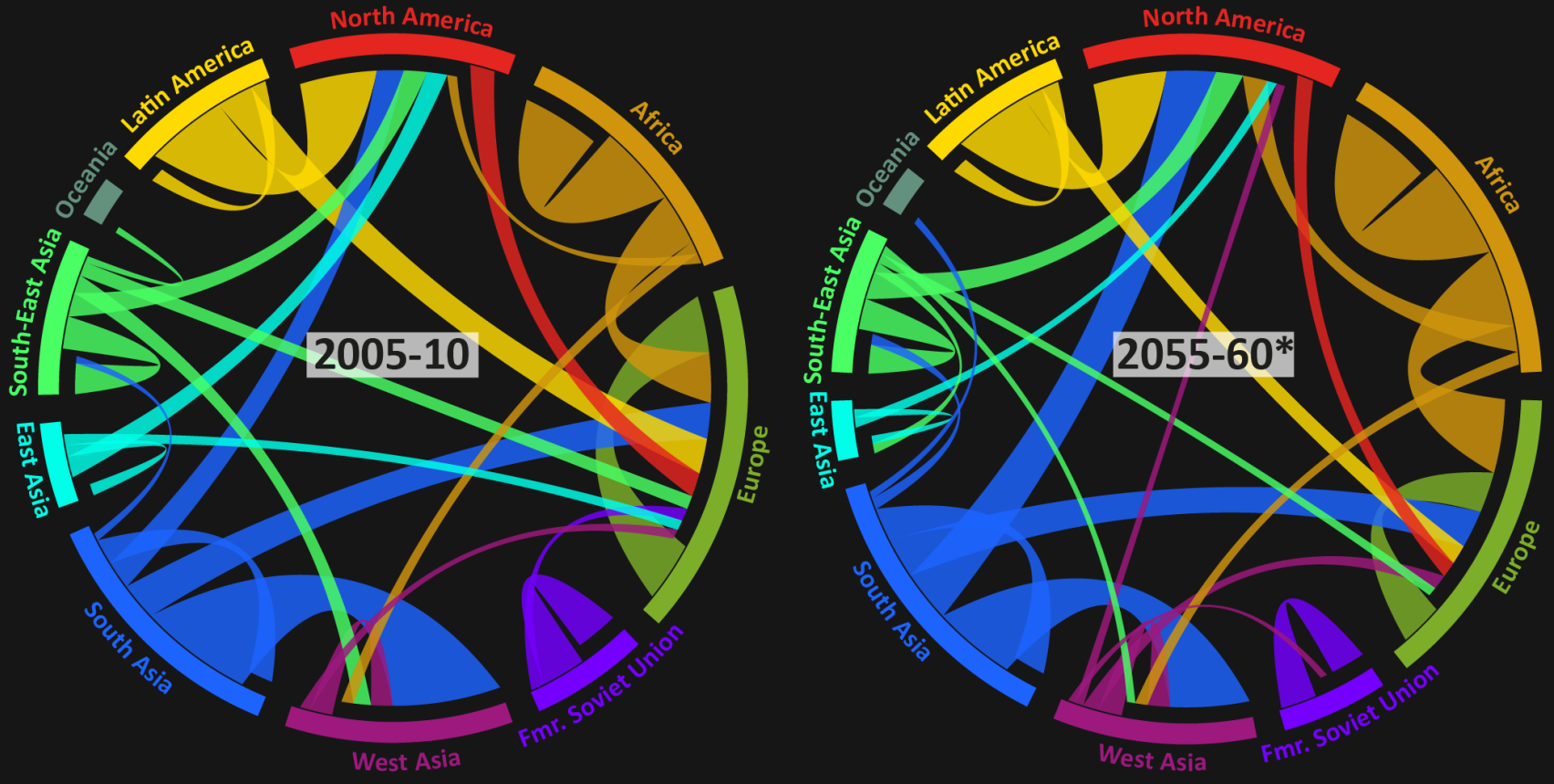
There's no such thing as a net migrant!

Projecting international migration: from net to flow.



Using a spatial aggregation of Andrei Rogers' multi-regional projection model.

In the future, economic and demographic shifts will influence migration, but without disrupting the global system of flows.



* iterative proportional fitting was used to estimate flows from projected numbers of in-migrants and out-migrants